REGISTERED No. 1-1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,094.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. „ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 5 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*"

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan.
BANGALORE..W. Soames	2083	500	18th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY..E. M. Gilbert ...	2723	450	25th—Suez, &c.
			Feb.
THIBET.....C. H. Fastier.....	2593	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN...N. Roskell	3113	680	8th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA.....J. D. Gaby.....	2469	450	15th—Southampton.
VENETIA.....W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson.	2949	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT .....G. C. Burne ...	3142	530	29th—Southampton.
			March.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Mutray...	2648	400	1st—South-mpton.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson.	2949	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT .....G. C. Burne ...	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 200 H.P.,) Captain J. C. Bazet, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails, and taking Cabin Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship PELAGO, 1,209 Tons, Nett, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :—

1st Class to Liverpool £90
Do. to Suez..... 40

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST,

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 19th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Bunder, Ratnagherry, Jeytapur c, Malwan.
Vingorla. Goa Panjim. Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

NOTICE.—Captain A. VAN NORDON of the Ship STUART HAHNEMANN, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT Contracted by his CREW while the ship is in harbour, or for European General Hospital Expenses unless by his written order.

A. VAN NORDON, Master,
Ship Stuart Hahnemann.

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hear their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼, 9, 10 lbs.
5 Cases Prints.
5 „ Turk y Red Cambric 50 by 24 yards.

On account of the concerned—

H H—1 Bora of Wool.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased :

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shop standing thereon, situated, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 753·9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the house of Framjee Dosabhoy Mama, on or towards the West by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the North by the house of Manockjee Nowrojee Setna, and on or towards the South by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna ; and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Shirojee Sons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT 2ND COOMBARWADA STREET.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises,

By order of the Mortgagee, Munjee Thobun, and on account and risk of Mahadewjee Mooljee, Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town in Coombarwada Street, in Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 129·79 square yards, be the same little more or less, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mahadewjee Mooljee and Ramjee Hurjee and others, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,186, standing in the name of Mah dewjee Mooljee and Bahna Mooljee and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Coombarwada Street, on the North by a house of Gunoo Ramjee Coay, and on the South by the house of Ramjee Dewjee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the room of the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Few articles of office furniture, such as large and small writing tables with drawers, slopes and pigeon-holes, record presses, sample cupboards, full and medium size copying presses on stands, office chairs, shroff's benches, scales with weights, cash et insect powder, inkstands, &c.

An invoice of handsome Table Kerosine Lamps of sizes, handsome Porcelain, painted and gilt-bordered Coffee services.

AT 1 P.M.

1 double-seated Phaeton.
A fine Milch Cow and Calf.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A Clayton and Co.'s patent Brick-making Machine.

The above machine and plan can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Sulliamon Latiff, the Mortgagor, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendgee ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting in the east side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 108, containing by admeasurement 1·3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the compound wall of the Aga Khan, on or towards the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road, on or towards the north by the house of Merwanjee Cawasjee Shroff, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Sulaimon Essa and Essa Sulliamon.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glass ware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and sons (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 1·3, Maabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hurjvi as Toolsedass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Framjee Nandoo the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and a range of thatched mat tenements, lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Maabar Point, in the sub-district of Altabello-hwur, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49·490, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 33·, and bound d on the east by the property of Kavasbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walceshwur temple, and on the north by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a handsome Landau-lette Brougham, pair of serviceable grey Horses, &c., at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-mentioned premises, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., the property of the late Dr. A. Fitzpatrick.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Ten Shares of Albert Mill Company, Limited, at Share Bazar.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazar, Fort, the following Ten Shares of Albert Mill Company, Limited, at the instruction of Formusjee Nowrojee, Cloth Merchant, and on account of concerned—

10 Shares of Albert Mill Company, Limited, Shares No. 4, 114, 121, 122, 123, 125, 202, 263, 283, 340.

Deposit of 5 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,502 Tons gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows :

1st Class to Liverpool..... £50
2nd „ do. £30
1st „ Suez 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ERLKING, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Erlking.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

JAMES SLAD, Secretary.

HUNGARIAN WINES and VIENNA BEER. Fresh supplies, in prime condition, just received. Apply to the Godown-keeper.

A. C. GUMPERT.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 18th to FRIDAY the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, a the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be PAYABLE on application on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

AUCTION SALE OF DERELICT VESSEL TO BE SOLD for the benefit of all concerned on the 12th February 1875, the Hull and materials of the iron-built ship "COUNTY OF PERTH,"

of Glasgow, 1,626 4/10 Tons Register. No. 68,113, lately abandoned and towed into Pondicherry roads on fire.

The hull and frame of the vessel are in good condition, the beams and decks only being destroyed. The materials consist of Windlass, Winches, Anchors and Chains, Iron Blocks, Wire Ropes, &c., &c., and can be seen at the stores of the "Inscription Maritime," at Pondicherry, for three days previous to the sale.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AT THE CLOSE OF 1877.

The result of the division at the end of 1872 was an addition of £1 per cent. per annum, or a Reversionary Bonus, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 55 per cent. of the Premiums paid.

Assurances effected before the 31st January, the date on which the lists of new business are closed, will be entitled to rank for one year's more Bonus over those opened subsequently.

Forms of proposal will be forwarded on application to the Head Office, Branches, or Agencies of the Company.

PELLY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1875.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he now, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a D. B. C. F. GUN by a good maker. It is a bran new one and has cartridge loading and re-capping machines and some ammunition.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mrs. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY and MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Preserves at the Vienna Exhibition

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case..... Rs. 30
Steel Spectacles with Case..... „ 16
Gold Eyeglasses..... Rs. 35
Steel Eyeglasses..... „ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street.

C MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY : AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

CHEAP CLEARING SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES.

GEORGE NICOL & Co., Meadow Street, will during the month of January SELL OFF all surplus Stock at very low prices for cash. The quality of their goods is well known and the selling prices will be reduced about 10 per cent. to make room for new goods for this season.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano and Violins. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skilfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms.

Mr. Lopes hopes that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Address—Nabob's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, FOUL ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE,

Are the only Pills which contain,

LEPTANDRIN and PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.

WHEELER and WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table.....	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases.....	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
N . 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 120
No. 2 Machine, on Unpolished Wal nut, Half Case...	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ...	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ...	„ 130
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Wal-ut, do. ...	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115
Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Rs. 105, 85, and 99.	
Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a desired one. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Cave Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND. —Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.

The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

OMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO., 4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 6½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 45

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render functions easy and powerful, and aid the due formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate children, as its digestive development has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as it principally tends to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their basis, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1867, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO, INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA. GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta
CORFIELD & Co	Do.
BARRIE & Co.....	Madras
TREACHER & Co.....	Bombay.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons ...complete from £260 to £360.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BU

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13TH JANUARY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet but steady, sales 15,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations showing an advance of 1/16d in Fair Dhollera, and ¼d. per lb. in good fair Ginned Broach, other descriptions being unchanged. Arrivals were also dearer fully good fair Ginned Broach being quoted at 6 13/16d. and good fair Omrawattee 5¾d. an improvement of 1/16d. in both cases.

This morning's market opened still quiet but steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 7,000, futures at New York ¼ cent. lower. The American Crop figures are as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Tuesday's receipts	15,000	25,000	22,000
,, Exports to U. K.	6,000	20,000	9,000
Four days' receipts	48,000	79,000	65,000
,, Exports to U. K.	18,000	39,000	43,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,250,000	2,150,000	1,932,000
,, Exports to U. K.	841,000	717,000	691,000

The excess of this season's receipt is now reduced to exactly 100,000 bales and it is very significant to find so little elasticity in the market under the circumstances. The quietness with which this rapid falling off in the figures is viewed both in Liverpool and America is only to be accounted for in two ways ; either as owing to the pressure of heavy ready supplies ; or a disbelief in the genuineness of the present reduced receipts. In any case the former course would be bound to exercise some effect on prices as with a stock in Liverpool of 800,000 bales there must always be willing sellers, but the latter reason has probably the most influence, and indicates very clearly how deeply rooted is the belief in a short crop.

In the Manchester Piece goods Market Reuter reports a moderate business doing yesterday but no change in prices. Coffee is steadier at an improvement of 6d. per cwt. in mid-plantation Ceylon, other articles of general produce being unchanged. From the rate of discount in the open market being quoted yesterday at ¼ per cent., the inference is in favour of greater ease in the Money Market, but this is scarcely borne out by Consols, this morning having declined to 92¾ which would not be likely if a further reduction in the Bank of England rate was expected. French Rentes are still at 100½ ; Bar silver has advanced to 57 9/16 per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day we have again been one of those sudden changes which have been so frequent of late. Rates opened firm at yesterday's level and as the Bank of Bombay continued buyers at 1s. 10¾d. to 11/16 for 3 and 6 months' sight Credits, there seemed little probability of any material advance. In the course of the day, however, they were able to secure a large amount of Bank Bills at 1s. 10¾d. to 11/16 for 6 months' sight, and as this was understood to close their operations against the 30 lacs of silver on account of the German Government, the exchange banks immediately advanced their selling and buying rates a half per cent. The market closed strong at the advance and as there is a fair amount of private paper offering it seems by no means improbable that we may see a further rise for a time. There is still, however, a further sum of 30 lacs in Silver now on the way, to be provided for, with the possibility of additional shipments to follow, and this, combined with the increased Council drawings, must tend to prevent any great advance in rates. Closing quotations are somewhat irregular but the following are as near as can be given.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¾ to 2/16d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10¾ to 11/16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 10 9/16 to ¾d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 10¾ to 11/16d.	,,
Documents 6 do.	...1s. 10 13/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we do not hear of any transactions. GOVERNMENT Paper is quiet but steady at in a great measure nominal prices. Business has been done in Fours at Rs. 102 1/16 ; and we quote Fours and a half Rs. 103 ; Fives and a half Rs. 108½. The SHARE Market has been closed to-day owing to a Hindoo holiday.

The COTTON Market has again been active with a large business doing at a general advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Ginned Broach continues the description in chief request and there are few sellers even at the higher rates quoted, say January delivery full pressed Rs. 222, February Rs. 220, March Rs. 218 per candy. Good Fair Omrawattee is also in demand the general quotation being Rs. 185 and for Akola February delivery Rs. 188 per candy. Mowa Bhownuggur has been freely bought at Rs. 178 to Rs. 179 per candy for April delivery.

FREIGHTS by ready steamers have been weak with a downward tendency. In the forenoon £2 10s. was the current rate, but later engagements were made at £2 7-6 sailing vessels are unaltered at £2 2-6 to £2 5s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS have not been largely dealt in but holders show greater firmness and in some instances have succeeded in getting an advance of As.1 per piece.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divid'd paid.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p ct.	Agra Bank.....	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	742½
10,000	500	all	12p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	732½
5,250	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Do of Madras ..	1,190
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2 ½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	115
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.*

150	5,000	2,850	100p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200	00 ...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	2 0p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
600	500	all	60p.a.	Berar Company (New) ..	520 xd
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	2 350
1,440	25	all	9½p.ct.	Broach Cotton Co	205
400	1,500	all	175p.c.	Carwar Company	700
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	160
500	1,250	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
200	75	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,000
180	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	4,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	375
300	1,000	all	100 p.	French Press Co	635
1250	...	1,400	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
125	400	35	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	450
60	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., L.	1,750
20	...	1,500	250 p.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,500
60	1,000	all	100 p.	Samoon Press Co.....	1,000
	50	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	425
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.	Volkart's United Press Co.	225

* Per share, for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all.	150%	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,975
500	5,500	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	3,225
330	2,000	970	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,325
2,000	150	150	10%	Broach Mills.....	250
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,050
2,500	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,640
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,210
1,400	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,465
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,250
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,320
.....	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,440
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,100
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,375
1,050	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
4,000	625	all	65%	Oriental	920
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sassoon Spinning.....	1,400
500	1,000	25	3½ p.c.	Do. do., 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6%	Colaba Land Co.....	1,275
7,500	100	all	...	Fenn Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	200 p.	Mazagon Land	1,300
6,000	1,000	all	150 p.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	16 3 14	6 do.	Do. New 4?0 Shares	126
.....	£20	65 7 6	4o.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	...	...	...	B. B. & C. I. Railway C.	1,810
.....	£15	9 2 10	5o	o. New £15 Shares ..	310

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	5,000	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	115
2,150	200	150	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,200	500	all	7 p. c.	Thacker & Co	375
.....	250	187½	40 pc	Vicajee Patent Slip Co....	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'uidation.		
.....	80	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ELIZABETH, 505 tons, Captain W. Narbett, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP SILVIE DONARD, 1,498 tons, Captain R. Campbell, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Shields, (Sept. 11th) brought 2,059 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE SHIP LORD CLYDE, 1,116 tons, Captain T. Ellis, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Singapore, (Dec. 3rd) brought the following cargo :—450 barrels dammer, 18,079 pieces boards, 48 bundles China roots, 20 cases cassia, 80 bales patch leaves, 27,024 bundles rattans, 218 bundles gallangal, 3,121 pieces sandalwood, 2 boxes preserves, 1 bag sugar, 17 bundles reeds, 1 bundle mats, 1 case kayakutee oil, 101 cases tea, 5 nos. jars, 248 packages coir yarn, and 2,400 sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Rustomjee Framjee.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Erl King (s).....	Pearse	Glasgow, Dec. 6.

The ship Elizabeth, Narbett, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Ship Sagamore, to Havre.
Steamer Atalanta, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.
8 Java (s).....Starratt.....Kyouk Phyoo, Jan. 3.
Hawarden Castle ...Mathews .....Melbourne, Oct. 27.
9 Capella (s) .....Dryden .....London, Nov. 20.
Cutch Merchant.....Nacoda .....Muscat, Oct. 15.
Blair Athole.....Taylor .....Bombay, Nov. 14.
Canterbury .....Strachan .....Canterbury New Zealand, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.
8 Winona ....
9 Curlew (s) ....
Canara (s) ....
Lady Allan..... ....
Sir J. Mandeville ... .

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Nyanza s, 350 cwts hemp, Nursey Khattoo ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria.
Valkyrien, 100 cwts buffalo horns, Hassom Noormahomed ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Colombo s, 100 bales coiryarn, Soondercass Mooljee ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Bros.
Hector s, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 323 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Bros.
Atalanta s, 230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 81 cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Gulam Hoosein, 14 cases vermillion, Govindjee Veerjee.
Bangalore s, 4 bales hides, Volkart Bros ; 83 cases oilnaum and 18 cases fishmaws, Gulamhoosein Jaumakhooseh ; 16 cases fishmaws and 3 cases peacock feathers, Fazul Mahomed Dawa ; 11 cases fishmaws, Maladina Veerjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jany. 9.)

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following promotions are made in the commissioned grades in the Army Commissariat Department :—

Temporary.

Lieut Col J Keer, Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, to officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class,—with effect from 1st Jany 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col G R Roberts, Asst C msy Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut Col C S Lane, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class,—with effect from 1st Jany 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col G R Roberts, Asst Comsy Genl 1st class, or until further orders.

Maj R S Graves, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, with effect from 1st Jany 187 , during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col G R Roberts, Asst Comsy Genl. 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt A R Badcock, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, with effect from 1st Jany 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col G R Roberts, Asst Comsy Genl 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut L W Christopher, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, and Offg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, with effect from 1st Jany 1875, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col G R Roberts, Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Capt George Logan, Bl S C, 2nd Class, Sub, 7th N I, for six months.

This cancels G G O No. 1052 of the 23rd October 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the 1st Jany 1875, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col John Ashburner, By S C ; Lieut Col Henry Manning Elliott, M S C ; Lieut Col Abraham Charles Bunbury, Bl S C, and Lieut Col Charles Langford Brown, Bl S C.

The following promotion by Brevet is made, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

BREVET—To be Colonel.'

Lieut Col William Fraser Stephens, Bengal Cavalry, 1st Jany 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval ;—

Capt Richard Fisher Angelo, 4th Jany 1875.
Capt Andrew Robert Loughnan, 4th Jany 1875.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Thomas Rochfort Snow, Cavalry, to be Colonel with Colonel's allowance from the 6th Jan 1875, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy of State's despatch published in Govt Genl Order No 869 of 1862.

Major (Brevet Lieut Col) Osborn Wilkinson, Cavalry, to be Lieut Col, from 6th Jan 1875, vice Lieut Col (Brevet Col T R Snow, promoted.

Capt (Lieut Col in S C) T B Harrison, Cadre of the late 4th E L C, to be Major vice Maj (Brevet Lieut Col) Osb rn Wilkinson.

In consequence of the death of Lieut Genl T F Fleming, 1867, on the 30th Aug 1874, the name of Maj Genl J W Hayley, M S C (deceased), is placed on the list of Lieut Genls ; that of Col H T Vincent, B S C, is placed on the 1st of Maj Genls ; and that of Maj A Currie, Bl S C, is placed on the list of Lieut Cols on the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon, Madras Cavalry, to be Major from the 31st Aug 1874, vice Lieut Genl T F Fleming, Bl S C, deceased.

Capt Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major from the 10 h Oct 1874, vice Lieut Genl R St John, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj Henry Fowler Newmarch, Bl S C, Depy Comr, 3rd class, Balaghat District, Offg 2nd class, Central Provinces, for two years.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Corps of Guides.

Capt W Battye, Wing Subs, to officiate as Comdt of Cavalry and equadn Officer, during the period Capt G Stewart may officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and until the return from furlough to Europe of Capt R B P P Campbell, or until further orders.

Ca. t A J Nicholson, Gr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on special duty of Capt C E Hunter, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the GOVT GENL in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointment in the Marine Department, on a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 4th Jany 1875.

Mr R B Yates, Offg Extra Asst Master Attendant, and Agent for Transports, and Agent for Govt Consignments, as officiate as 1st Asst Master Attendant, Calcutta, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt F Wardson, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Meares is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the N W Provinces Provincial Establishment.

J W S Sicks, Acctt 1st grade, is transferred from Hyderabad to British Burmah.

Mr G E Lamb, Engr Appce, Military Works Branch, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1880 (being an Act for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India) the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council hereby declares that Sections 5, 6, and 9 to 22, inclusive (with the exception of the concluding sentence of the last named Section) of the said Act, shall be applicable to the Telegraphs worked by the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company and to all persons using the same or employed in connection therewith.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt G R Pearl, Offg 2nd in Comd of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days from the date in Jany on which he may avail himself thereof.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr W Eckstein Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustanee on the 30th Nov 1874.

DIRECTOR OF (STATE) RAILWAYS.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

HIGH COURT.—14TH JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

176-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khuttao Ludha v Fayel Jairaz—Harden and Cleveland.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.
604-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Uayal Buttoney v H. Clason & Co.—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

584-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v D. madhur Jewtee and another.

CLOSED CAUSES.

347-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee and others v Kessowjee Toolseydass.
130-74—Shapoorjee and Thaurdass—Eduljee Rustomjee S v Eduljee Hormusjee H—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee.
304-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nu hm li Gordhundass v Gunsh mdass Jeyegopaldass.—Rimington Hore and Langley.
252-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Gocul das Dewjee—K. Monojee.
464-73—Jefferson and Payne—Prembai, widow, v Ebrahimbhoy Wooka.—Fletcher and Smith.
121-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee—Aga Shaik Hossein B v Thacker Moorarjee C—Fletcher and Smith.
222-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee—Aga Shaik Hossein B v Thacker Bhimjee Purshotum—Fletcher and Smith.

POSTAL NOTICES.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

To Calcutta touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, touching at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur Sevoor, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	0-30 AMO
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM—January 13th, at Rampart Row, the wife of S. Abraham, of a daughter.
GREAVES—January 12th, at Byculla, the wife of Charles Greaves, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SOARES—DE SOUZA—January 13th, by the Revd. Father F. Pinto, Henry F. Soarez, to Rose Ernestina, fourth daughter of G. De Souza, Esq., of Mazagon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BION—January 2nd, at Dacca, the wife of the Rev. B. Bion, of a daughter.
ELLES—January 1st, at Rawalpindi, the wife of E R Elles, Esq. Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

SHERRIFF—January 9th, Fanny Maria, the beloved wife of John Sherriff,—aged 31 years and 11 months.
WYER—January 6th, at Maldah, Ann, the beloved wife of Frederick Wyer.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1875.

THE most contemptible, and, if it were not for its impotence, the most criminal form of Russophobia is that which displays itself, not in measures to strengthen the military frontier and increase the powers of offence, in time of war, of the English Empire in Asia, but in a sort of mania for finding fault with everything the Russians do, no matter how natural and justifiable their conduct may be. Such childishly spiteful criticisms of the policy of a great nation seem to be founded on a belief that, because England chooses to do nothing worthy of her ancient fame, Russia also ought to be content with an ignoble state of rest. It is forgotten that Russia is a young and vigorous Empire, governed by statesmen able to form a conception of the meaning of their Imperial obligations, and not by incapables who, having come into possession of a splendid heritage, are so appalled by the magnitude of their responsibilities that they dare not even attempt to fulfil them. Nothing can be more unreasonable than to expect that Prince Gortschakoff will shape his policy in Central Asia on the model of that of Lord Granville and Lord Derby. Why, indeed, should Englishmen expect that, because they are satisfied with sending Sir D. Forsyth to Kashgar to explain to the Ameer the superiority of Indian tea and sugarcandy, the Russians will also simply babble about commerce and merchandize and refrain from making use of the Ameer of Eastern Turkistan in the prosecution of their schemes of conquest ? Why, again, because the feeble efforts of our Government to purchase moral influence in Afghanistan have utterly failed, should Russia be denounced for her aggressiveness in chastising the Turkomans and bringing all Central Asia, up to within a few marches of Herat, under her energetic rule ? Prince Gortschakoff made Mr. Gladstone's Ministry a fair offer two years ago, *before* the despatch of the Russian expedition to Khiva. He said : "Take Afghanistan, and "do what you like with it, but leave us alone "to do what we like on the other side of the "Oxus ; and let each Power be responsible for "the good conduct of the barbarians taken "under its protection." Mr. Gladstone, however, refused to be responsible for anybody or anything in Central Asia ; and the consequence of his refusal was that Russia took her own way, advancing her frontier to the Oxus, and is now at liberty, after she has subjugated the Turkoman tribes of the desert, to take in hand the reduction of Herat and Cabul to the condition of Russian principalities. Now that the relations between the Government of India and Shere Ali, whatever they may have been, are broken off, and that we have gone back to the policy of having nothing to say to the Afghans, what right have we to object to the advance of the Russian frontier from the Oxus to the Himalayas ? Shere Ali himself might invite Russian aid against his son, or Yakoob might offer to surrender Herat in return for Russian aid against his father ; and in either case we have now abandoned our claim to interference. Even, indeed, if our statesmen have made up their minds that they will not permit the Russians to enter Afghanistan, what can they do beyond protesting ? Russia has only to choose her own time, and to scatter some silver amongst the mountaineers who infest the borders of Afghanistan and British India, and, while the passes are unfortified, our troops might still be struggling vainly to force a passage through the Khyber, while the Russians occupied Herat and Cabul. The mature fruit, in short, of our wonderfully crafty policy of shrinking from every conceivable risk, is, that we have lost the right of opposing on principle, without acquiring the power to oppose by material force, a Rusian occupation of Afghanistan.

But it is with regard to the conflict of English and Russian diplomacy in Persia that we are favoured with the most recent instance of the demoralizing effects of this particular development of Russophobia. Anybody familiar with the various schemes that have been proposed for constructing overland railways from the Black Sea or the Mediterranean to the Indian frontier is aware that the English Government has steadfastly discountenanced all such schemes, no matter whether they emanated from M. de Lesseps, from Baron Reuter, or from English capitalists and engineers. It is within our own knowledge, though the fact has never been published before, that Baron Reuter, anxious to secure the good will of England as well as Russia, made an offer to Lord Granville to construct a railway into the interior of Persia from either Mohammera or Bushire, by way of compensation for the northern lines from Teheran to Enzeli and Elizabethpol (on the Transcaucasian railway), if the English Foreign Office would use a little persuasion to induce the Shah to fulfil the terms of his concession. We do not say that Lord Granville should have accepted this offer ; but what we wish to insist upon is that it was rejected in accordance with the fixed policy of England to have nothing to do directly with railways in either Turkey in Asia or Persia—the same policy, in fact, which was fatal to the Euphrates Valley project. But this determination of England could not bind Russia to follow in the same course. As Mr. Disraeli shrewdly pointed out, in the debate on Khiva, it is vital to Russia to escape from her inland isolation and to feel her way to the seaboard of the Mediterranean on the one hand and the Persian Gulf on the other. The Gulf she can only reach through Persia, and it is, therefore, essential to her to have a railway built as speedily as possible from some point on the Tiflis line to Tabreez and Teheran, to be continued hereafter, if favourable opportunities offer, to the Gulf. Even without the Gulf section, this line would be valuable to Russia, because it would run along the chief highway of commerce to the Persian capital, and would complete the diversion to Poti of the trade of Central Asia from the old caravan route through Turkey to Trebizond. It is obvious that such a line, which would bring Persia into direct communication with Europe, will be far more valuable to Persia than the line to Enzeli on the Caspian, which Baron Reuter was going to make first of all ; and England can have no possible excuse for objecting to its construction. It will be a gain to civilization to have a direct railway from Tiflis to Teheran ; and anyone who talks of the "boundless audacity" of Russia in proposing to carry out so advantageous a project only shows his own boundless impertinence.

IN the confession of Private Smith, who was executed at Winchester for the murder of Captain Bird, the condemned felon, during his last solemn moments, animadverted somewhat strongly on the undue influence exerted occasionally by non-commissioned officers over the well-being of private soldiers ; and, however much his remarks may be attributable to a natural desire to palliate the most heinous of crimes, there must be more or less foundation for the plea advanced in extenuation. Since the introduction of a fixed educational standard for all promotion from the ranks, it may be that too much attention has been paid to scholarship only, often to the prejudice of other equally requisite qualifications ; and many a man has been placed in actual control of a company or troop, as colour-sergeant or troop-sergeant-major, who had not the slightest idea of his duties beyond the capability of managing accounts and keeping his captain on a square footing. Formerly, smartness and efficiency at drill, &c., was a better recommendation than bare scholastic attainments, although these alone often got a man a lift ; for instance, we will give the plain unvarnished statement of how an officer now on the Indian staff was first promoted, as heard from his own lips :—"When I first enlisted, fresh from the Tipperary mountains, it was like a new world to me, for I was about as green as the hills from whence I came. However, by diligent attention and keeping a still tongue, I pulled through the strict, laborious, six months' recruit's drill. It was deuced hard too in those days (1850), and seven months in the service found me doing duty. One day when on guard the Colour-Sergeant sent for me and the following dialogue ensued :—'Here, young fellow, I am going to have you made lance corporal ; you can read and write, eh ?'—'Very little, Sir.'s Don't sir me, or I'll put you in the guard-room ' 'Read those orders !' With some difficulty I stumbled through a paragraph of badly-written and worse spelt regimental orders for the day, and signed my name to them. 'That will do now, you'll be lance corporal to-morrow.' 'But I don't know anything about the duties ? I am too young and can't take the stripe. 'Never mind ; if you don't take the stripe I'll confine you,' was all the satisfaction given, and, sure enough, next day my name appeared in orders for the promotion. Well, to make the best of a bad job, I determined to learn, and the first lesson was, '*I learnt how to put a man in the guard-room.*' Even when this was done I always had to ask some old soldier what crime to make out against the prisoner ; but eventually by dint of perseverance and hard study I got on, like Cobbett, half-starving myself often to save a penny to buy a candle or something else I required ; and in the long run reached my present position, more by luck than desert, perhaps, for my case is one of a thousand."

In these days things are not quite so bad ; but it is a notorious fact, as before stated, that men are often promoted on account of educational proficiency, who are utterly unfit, and incapable of managing those over whom they have control. It is with the non-commissioned ranks far more than with the officers that the maintenance of discipline and regularity lies. Now discipline in itself is both irksome and irritating to the recruit, and it needs a great deal of tact, combined with the most even temper, to keep things working pleasantly. Above all, it is imperative that whenever a non-commissioned officer is brought to book for irregularity by those above him, he must not carry out his spite on his inferiors. Yet we fear this sometimes happens ; for it is not absolutely necessary that a man should be bullied or misused to arouse his ire. There are many other ways of doing it ; little trivial things may be brought to bear on an unfortunate ; nay, even a just and legitimate order may be given in a cool, sarcastic fashion, leaving nothing to cavil at, or find fault with, but enough in itself to rouse any hot-tempered individual to instant insubordination. No one knows where the shoe pinches like those who wear it, and a soldier's duties, although easy enough, generally speaking, are often ten times more irksome and disagreeable than good rough hard work ; for the man who performs the latter faithfully is independent of his employers, whilst the private soldier has to put up with many a covert sneer and insult from those in authority, without daring for a moment to resent them. Since the Short Service Act became law the number of mere lads who enlist and obtain promotion has increased alarmingly ; and this of itself is sufficient to make the army unpopular with its very best soldiers ; for with that innate sense of superiority which most drilled men feel towards recruits, there is nothing so galling to a well-trained and perfectly disciplined soldier as to be "lorded over" by a "mere lad" who hardly knows his facings ; whilst the latter, in many cases, has not forgotten his boyish tricks sufficiently far to cease taking umbrage at trifles, not unfrequently making the offender feel the weight of his resentment. In some regiments the rule formerly obtained of promoting no man under two years' service, thus giving him sufficient time to become acquainted with the duties before he undertook them, and we are of the opinion held by many military men that if this rule were enforced throughout the army it would tend to decrease crime, without decreasing the popularity of the service.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE are glad to be able to state that, when the evening mail to Calcutta begins to run, the mixed morning train which now leaves at six o'clock will start a couple of hours later, and carry mails for all the stations on the North-Eastern line as far as Bhosawul and Nagpore. This train will run at a fair rate of speed, and will give the daily newspapers the advantages of a morning mail.

A CONTEMPORARY published yesterday an account of "the state of Baroda" from the point of view of Mulharrao's late Dewan, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It is right and necessary that Mr. Dadabhai should tell his own story : but perhaps he will pardon us for suggesting that what he has to say would be quite as effective if he were not quite so long-winded. It is desirable, also, that he should make precise statements as to the nature of

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CRISIS AT BARODA.

BARODA, 13TH JANUARY.

The Poona Troops arrived this morning at six o'clock in four special trains from Bombay.

The 9th Native Regiment arrived here from Ahmedabad at 2 o'clock this morning.

Baroda is very quiet.

The authorities here are confident there will be no annexation, but the Viceroy's ultimatum is anxiously awaited.

The Gaekwar goes on a hunting expedition to-morrow.

SCINDIA'S NANA.

CALCUTTA, 13TH JANUARY.

The military warrant for the arrest of the Nana being about to expire, a fresh warrant is now issued at Gwalior's request through the Foreign Office. Gwalior re-arrests the supposed Nana on the charge of forgery and criminal misrepresentation, misdemeanours committed within the Gwalior territory.

NEW DISTRICTS IN BEHAR.

Mr. Drummond, Commissioner of Tirhoot, has arrived on leave. The subdivisions of Durbunga, Mudhobannee, and Tejpore have been formed into a new district styled East Tirhoot. Mozaffarpore, Hajeepore, and Seetamurree form a new district styled West Tirhoot. The head-quarters will be at the stations of Durbunga and Mozaffarpore respectively.

GYMNASTICS AT CALCUTTA.

The gymnastic tournament at Belvedere was a decided success. Sir R. Temple officially congratulates the successful competitors.

THE EXCISE REVENUE IN BENGAL.

The excise revenue during the year in the Lower Provinces is satisfactory beyond anticipation. The net revenue shows an increase of nearly two lakhs without a corresponding increase of intemperance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

LONDON, 13TH JANUARY.

The return of the German Gunboats to Santander is attributed to the Carlists having attacked and plundered a Mecklenburg vessel which stranded off Guetaria.

H. M. Troopship "Jumna," from Bombay, has arrived at Portsmouth.

LONDON, 12TH JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5 1/16d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a moderate business.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1d.	
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 4½d.	
40s Mule Twist	0s. 11½d.	
3 per cent Consols for account	92¾	
6 „ French Rente 1872	100	
Bar Silver	57½	

The market rate of discount is 4 per cent.

Arrival—Parana and Lycett.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Stag.

MR. GRANT DUFF is expected in Calcutta on the 25th instant.

THE Agents of Messrs. R. Rubbatino & Co. inform us that the Italian mail steamer Arabia left Aden for Bombay on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at sunset.

THE Directors of the new Bank of Bombay have declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December last.

COLONEL DAVIDSON, Commissioner, Bhopal Bareilly, met with a severe accident on Saturday. His horse shied and a stirrup-leather breaking, the Colonel was thrown and fractured his arm.

COLONEL A. CADELL, we read, is looked upon as the probable successor to Colonel Fraser as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, North Western Provinces.

THE REVEREND NEHEMIAH GORIB, a well-known pundit of Benares, and now a Christian missionary of the Church of England, Bankipore Mission, has been appointed temporary Chaplain of Bankipore. This is the first instance, the *Delhi Gazette* believes, of a native clergyman being appointed to a chaplaincy, temporary or otherwise.

POONA will have a distinguish Visitor either to day or to-morrow. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., intends, the *Deccan Herald* understands, to spend a day there on his way to Hyderabad. His Excellency will be accommodated in the magnificent house known as Eagle's Nest, which has been placed at his disposal by the owner, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

FROM the statement of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st December 1874 it appears that there were 146 banks in operation, the number of depositors was 3,291, and the amount of their deposits was Rs. 2,68,909-11-3. The withdrawals were 1,459 in number and Rs. 2,10,092 6-0 in amount, and the balance in hand at the close of the quarter was Rs. 15,35,009-7-6.

THE following changes are spoken of as likely to take place among the staff of the State Railways in Central India:—Mr. Imrie Miller, Engineer-in-Chief, resigns his appointment, and the Neemuch line will be amalgamated with the Holkar line, under Colonel Pollard, R. E., with head-quarters at Indore. The Controller's Office of Accounts under Mr. Fordham will move from Mhow to Indore.

COLONEL G. S. BURROWS has been confirmed in the appointment of Quarter Master-General, by Her Majesty's Government, and has had the rank of Brigadier General conferred on him; this will confirm Major Hogg as Deputy Quarter Master-General, and Major Fraser as Assistant Quarter Master-General. General Burrows is an old departmental officer and one of much practical experience.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer's* Army Correspondent in London, the programme of reliefs for the year 1875-76 may be considered to be settled as follows:—The 14th Hussars from England will replace the 18th Hussars at Bangalore and the 2 16th, and 1-25th, 33rd, and 65th will proceed to India to replace the 36th, 56th, 76th, and 107th proceeding to England from India. The 1-10th, now at Singapore, will probably take the place of the 31st at Gibraltar, in which case the 80th, now at Hongkong, will proceed to Singapore.

A CASE, which is attracting considerable attention in both the European and native communities, was to be heard before the Aleppo High Court on Monday last. Mr. Gray Field some time since brought charges against his ayah which have led to a counter-charge of the ayah against him. The woman charges her late master with having instituted an unfounded and malicious suit, and obtained her conviction by a magistrate who had no legal jurisdiction. The case is said to be a most curious and complicated one. Damages claimed, Rs. 2,000.

MAHARAJAH SIR JUNG BAHADUR, K.C.B., we learn from the *Pioneer*, was expected to arrive at Allahabad on Tuesday afternoon by a special train from Benares. He marched from his own territory to Patna, accompanied by a large retinue, but at Patna this was considerably curtailed, and he has now only some two hundred followers, thirty of whom are relatives and sirdars. He is, as our readers already know, en route to England. His stay at Allahabad is limited to two days, and from thence he proceeds to Jubbulpore, for a day, thence to Nassick, a place of pilgrimage, and so on to Bombay, in time to catch the next Jubbatino steamer.

IT is with very deep and sincere regret that we (*Deccan Herald*) have to announce the death of our esteemed First Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Claude Bell of the Civil Service. Mr. Bell was, with Mrs. Claude Bell, on his way out to India to resume his appointment here, when he was seized with such a severe attack of inflammation of the chest that he was obliged to re-land at Suez, and, sad to relate, died there. Mr. Claude Bell was expected to reach India by the mail due in Bombay next Friday, so that we were all anticipating his speedy arrival among us. Instead of this pleasure we have the sad intelligence of his unexpected death. The sad occasion noticed with Mr. Bell, officially or socially, will deeply regret his unexpected death. He was such a perfect gentleman in all his dealings with those with whom he was connected, that he was much beloved by all in Poona. Many will feel it a great and personal sorrow that they will see his face again no more.

THE following are the remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending 7th instant:—There have been slight falls of rain in Sattara, Chota Nagpore, the Patna Division, and several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab the showers were confined to Umballa and the Delhi Division, and to only one or two districts in the Central Provinces. Falls are also reported from Bhurtpoor, Gwalior, and Mysore, and a heavy fall of more than an inch from Assam. Want of rain is still much felt in the Deccan districts of Bombay and in the greater part of the Punjab. In Bengal light showers have fallen in two or three districts during the week. The prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable, but rain is desired in many places. The rice harvest is progressing rapidly with very good results, and is nearly complete in some districts. Sugarcane and certain of the pulses are also being successfully harvested. Heavy falls are also believed to have occurred subsequent to the date of the report.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—After a short sojourn amongst us, consisting only of a few days, during which time all the honor and attention usually bestowed upon distinguished men have been paid to him by the highest members of the Government, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has departed from Calcutta, bearing with him the friendly wishes of all those with whom he came into contact, and their desire that the ice once broken, his visits to Calcutta, in the future, may be frequent. Sir Salar Jung will, no doubt, return to Hyderabad well pleased with the friendly reception he has met with from the Calcutta community, official and non-official, who are only disappointed that the exigencies of State duties should have compelled him to limit his stay to so short a period. Sir Salar Jung left Howrah on Monday night by the 11 o'clock train. In accordance with official usage, one of the Viceroy's carriages conveyed him from his residence to the railway station. The Under-Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department took formal leave of Sir Salar previous to starting, and His Excellency was accompanied to the railway station by the Resident and the Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, and by one of the Viceroy's Aide-de-Camps. There was also an escort of native cavalry.

THE RAWULPINDEE CAMP.

A correspondent writes to the *Delhi Gazette* under date January 5th:—

Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by his guests the Marquis of Ormond, and Sir C. Staveley, are to reach the Rawalpindee Camp on the 15th instant, when General Macdonell will entertain them, with a few days of really good sham fighting, based upon principles that have been approved of by those experienced officers of his Division, who were especially appointed to test each of the new scale of Infantry tactics, known as the Thesiger attack, &c., and to which have been added many tried and valuable additions.

The Field Officers have no longer to complain of inactivity, for General MacDonell gives the Brigades in regular succession to them, with which they have to engage each other; and though in some cases genius has not shown over brightly, it is decidedly a move in the right direction, and will after each encounter, even if late in much good to all concerned; few are born warriors, or are found to be by intuition, Napoleons, and failures ought not therefore to be so keenly felt, as would appear to be the case at our Camp.

All look forward to the time when the force will be equally divided, as these skeleton foes are most unsatisfactory, and although a man was once hanged, on what the lawyers term violent presumption, it requires a great stretch of imagination to swell a company into a regiment, a troop into two squadrons, or one military gun into an entire Battery; and should an officer ever convince himself of the above facts, the private, be he British or Black, will undoubtedly fail to do so.

I have partaken in more than one Camp of Exercise, but in none have I seen so much emulation, or desire to carry out the wishes of the officers commanding the Division and Brigade; but it would be hard to find better soldiers, more perfect gentlemen, or consummate Field Commanders, than Generals Macdonell and Lowis.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes and scholarships to students of the Grant Medical College took place in the College premises in Byculla on Tuesday evening. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs occupied the chair. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mandlick, Surgeon General Thom, Doctors Hunter, Cook, Martin, Hayes, Mackenzie, Dymock, Knapp, Grey Anderson, Maconachie, Jovat, Da Gama, and Blaney; Mr. Fox, Rev. Dr. Wilson and Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Ganguttau Bhaskerjee, Dr. Narayen Dajee, Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Daby, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, and a good many others. The students occupied the semi-circular ranges of seats before the Chairman's table. The Principal of the College, Dr. Hunter, then read the following report of the College for the past year.

REPORT OF GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

Twenty-nine years have passed since this College was founded, and the report for the past year 1874-75 which I now do myself the honor to make, shows a steady and marked progress in its affairs.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.—On the 1st April after my return from furlough to Europe I resumed charge of my duties as Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Dr Cook, who had been acting for me, reverted to his chair of Physiology, displacing Surgeon Major Hojel, the acting incumbent. On 18th May Surgeon Lyon, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, proceeded to Europe on 12 months' leave of absence and was succeeded by Dr. Gray, whose chair of Botany has been temporarily filled by Mr. Narayen Daji, an old and esteemed graduate of the College. Surgeon Arnott, M. D. C. M., Professor of Pathology, took charge of his duties on his return from leave of absence to Europe on the 16th September 1874 from Dr. Barker. Assistant Surgeons Bhicaji Amroot Chobe and Gopal Shivram Vaid, teachers of Anatomy and Physiology and Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence respectively to the Marathi vernacular class, who had been absent on leave, have again taken up their appointments, the former on 1st June and the latter on 16th February. It is with unfeigned regret I have to refer to the loss which this institution has sustained in the death of Surgeon Major A. V. Ward on the 4th ultimo. He has filled the chair of Midwifery for the past nine years and was not only a painstaking and efficient teacher but a wellwisher, and his work in the Obstetric Institution pathetically testifies. Earnest in the performance of his duties, honorable and upright in his dealings, he was an excellent colleague and a warm friend. The Professorship left vacant by his death has been conferred on Assistant H. Hughes, M. D. It is not only among the present but the former staff that death has been active. Dr. Peet, a former Principal of the College, died on the 18th January last at a comparatively early age. Times and scenes of by-gone days and many of our graduates and licentiates of medicine who cannot but still retain pleasant memories of old days passed with him. The ability with which he conducted the duties of the chair of Medicine, both in imparting professional knowledge, and his warm attachment to an institution with which he was intimately connected during nearly the whole of his career in this country, are too well known for me to dwell on, and his death must be a subject of profound regret to many of us.

The year opened with the following classes:—I.—Graduates and undergraduates 130. Of these 53 were fresh men, seven out of sixteen who went up passed their final examination for the degree of L. M; two after going through the junior classes have gone to complete their education in England; and one has died. 2.—Assistant Apothecaries three and Hospital Assistants two. The three former finding by a recent order (see Resolution of Government No. 715 of 5th March 1874) that the inducements to enter the Assistant Surgeon's class were not so good as formerly, applied for return to their own department and were permitted to do so. One Hospital Assistant passed his first examination successfully and continues in College to complete his studies, the other having failed, reverted to his old appointment. 3.—Hospital Apprentices ninety-five, of whom twenty-three were new men, seventeen went up for their final examination, and eleven passed; twenty-nine resigned, and eight were discharged the service, leaving forty-seven to pursue their studies. 4.—Vernacular pupils thirty-five, twelve of whom were new admissions, four out of seven passed for the grade of passed native medical pupil, fourteen were discharged, and one died, sixteen continuing in College. Native medical pupils, forty-five, twenty being new admissions six out of ten; who presented themselves for examination were found qualified seventeen were discharged, two resigned, one was transferred to the Guzerathi class, and one died; 5.—Marathi and Guzerathi Midwifery classes. Two out of three of the women in the former, and four out of five of the latter were granted certificates of Dhaie Education, Assistant Surgeon Gopal Shevram Vaid, Narayan Ananta Dandekar, and Balcrishna Sudamji Mayaker, Licentiates of Medicine, who presented themselves for examination in conformity with the rules of Government, were found qualified for promotion, the first from the 2nd to 1st grade and the two last named from 3rd to 2nd grade.

M. D DEGREE.—One candidate who went up for this degree failed. I regret to state, again.

L. M. DEGREE.—Sixteen senior students who had completed the usual course of studies required by the University presented themselves for examination and the following were found qualified:—

First Class—Kaikhusro Sorabjee Nariman.

Second Class—J. A. Antao, Abdool Guni Hakim, Rass Pranji Roomsuji Nanavati, J. De Nunes, Ramdas Gungadas Sarasin, Samsudin Javabhai Suleiman.

1st L. M. EXAMINATION.—Thirty-four junior students went up for this examination, and eighteen were found qualified.

First Division—Butukram Sobharam Metha, Dinsha Dorabji Mistri.

Second Division.—Nicolas S. Alvaries, Ardeseer Peston-ji Cama, P. M. De Silva, Manilal Gungadas Desai, Joseph A. De Souza, V. Dias, Framji Ratonji Dreshaw, B. A. De Oliveira, Caitano Fonseca, H. Jervis, Lallubhai Bhugwandas Keji, Behramji Nasserwanji Koyaji, Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, Sorabji Palonji Mulan, Kavasji Khasbedji Sanjana, Shewnath Ramnath Vyas. The above is considerably the largest number who have passed this examination in any year since the foundation of the institution.

HOSPITAL APPRENTICES.—The final examination of this class was held as customary in September by the Principal and Professors. Seventeen presented themselves and eleven were found qualified for promotion to the grade of passed Hospital Apprentice, and have been duly placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General Indian Medical Department. Their names are S Ribeiro S. Pais, G. McMullen, E McMullen, J. P. Gillespie, T. D. Gillespie, E. J. Naronha, J. A. Pereira, J. Mascarenhas A. L. Mercado, and A. B. DeSouza. S. Ribeiro, who heads the above list, has distinguished himself during his career in College by his ability, assiduity, and general good conduct. During his first year he held the Burne's medal, and the McLennan medal has this year been awarded him.

MARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.—Of the seventeen vernacular students and native medical pupils who presented themselves for their final examination, the following were found qualified to receive certificates of the grade of passed native medical pupil:—Ramchinba Mohoreraz, Gunput Kockay, Rugunath Venayak, Ramchunder Narsoo, Balwant Babaji, Luxuman Sawant, Shaik Mahomed Ramchunder Warung, Harree Krishna and Ramchunder Balluji.

MARATHI AND GUZERATHI MIDWIFERY CLASSES.—The following are the names of the women who have been found qualified to practice the calling of midwife or monthly nurse.

Marathi Class.—Radabai Nodkarin and Laxutibai Kabersegur.

Guzerathi Class.—Avaubai Jamsetji, Avaubai Hormasji Mistri, Rachabai Jamsetji, and Avaubai Kursetji. the Maharata women had their instruction free and supported themselves. As regards the members of the Guzerathi class, on the other hand, they had not only a free education, but were supported by the liberality of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia. The instruction of the former class was voluntarily undertaken by Mr. Succaram Arjeon Ravat, L. M., and the latter by Mr. Rastomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, L. M., and great credit is due to them for the care and attention they gave to the work.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs 250 for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery to Kaikhusro Sorabjee Nariman. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Gold Medal for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence to Rustomjee Hormujee Nanavati. The McLennan Scholarship of Rs 25 monthly with a silver prize medal for proficiency in the principles and practice of Midwifery to Kaikhusro Sorabjee Nariman.

4th Year Students.—An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of surgical dresser and knowledge of Practical Surgery and in Surgical Anatomy, to Kaikhusro Burjorjee Cooper. A Farish Scholarship, of Rs 25 monthly, for proficiency in the principles and practice of Medicine and Surgery to D Dalgado. A Reid Scholarship of Rs 15 monthly, for proficiency in Midwifery to D. A. Gomes. A parish Scholarship of Rs 15 monthly for proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence to Mancekji Dadabhoi Makuna.

3rd Year.—A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 20 monthly for proficiency in Anatomy to Dinshaw Mistri. A Carnac Scholarship of Rs 15 monthly for proficiency in Physiology, to Batukram S. Mehta. A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Botany, to Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, to B. A. DeOliveira. A Reid Scholarship of Rs 15 monthly for proficiency in Chemistry to Sorabji P. Mulan. An Anderson Scholarship of Rs 15 monthly for proficiency in Comparative Anatomy to Framjee Pochcha. A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for general proficiency to H. Jervis.

2nd Year Students—An Anderson Scholarship of Rs 15 monthly for proficiency in Physiology to Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh. An Anderson Scholarship of Rs 15 monthly for proficiency in Chemistry, to Balkhai M. Nanavati. A Carnac Scholarship of Rs 13 monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, to Ramlal L. Doctor. A Carnac Scholarship of Rs 13, monthly, for proficiency in Materia Medica, to Ratteson B. Dastur.

1st Year—Government Scholarship of Rs 10, monthly, for proficiency in Chemistry, to Rustomjee H. Cama. Government Scholarship of Rs 10, monthly, for proficiency in Anatomy, to Vithaldas M. Broker. Government Scholarship of Rs 10, monthly, for proficiency in Botany to Jamnadass P. Nanavati.

AWARD OF MEDALS.—McLennan Medal to 3rd year Hospital Apprentice S. Ribeiro. Arnott Medal to 2nd year Hospital Apprentice S. C. Saldanha. Barnes Medal to 1st year Hospital Apprentice S. Carvalho.

Vernacular Class 2nd Year.—The Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, tenable for two months for general proficiency, to Shvik Surfraz. The Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5, monthly, tenable for ten months for proficiency in Physiology and Materia Medica, to Vithaldas Balkai.

1st Year.—The Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5, monthly, tenable for ten months for proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry, to Harri Bhicaji.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY BOOK FUND.—The interest accruing on this fund during the year amounting to Rs. 597 has been distributed among the graduates and undergraduates to assist them in the purchase of text books. The pathological class room and head house recently built has already been utilized and fitted up with the necessary appliances; a few trifling additions to make it complete will shortly be made.

THE MATERIA MEDICA COLLECTION continues to receive due attention from Surgeon-Major Dymock, Professor of Materia Medica. Many important and valuable additions to the collection have been made, and specimens which have undergone deterioration have been replaced.

Museum.—The pathological museum has also been added to the museum during the year, and 23 are in course of preparation. Dr. Knapp, the curator, has, after considerable trouble and labour, completed a manuscript catalogue which will be forwarded to the Government printing office without delay.

LIBRARY.—Dr. Hughes has been engaged during the last two months in arranging the books and framing a catalogue; the latter he informs me will very shortly be ready for the printer's hands. I am much indebted to him for undertaking during his leisure hours a duty of so irksome a character.

CHEMICAL LECTURE ROOM.—The want of space in this class room, which has come at length to be a source of much inconvenience, is, to some extent, being remedied. Numerous cupboards containing chemical appliances and apparatus which took up much room have been removed to a gallery which has consequently been fitted up for Dr. Gray, the Acting Professor of Chemistry, informs me the room holds his class, which numbers upwards of 100, with tolerable comfort.

THE COLLEGE GARDEN.—It has been an object for some years past to convert the College Garden into a botanical museum, so as to render the College more complete and attended to see efforts will be seen by the following extracts from a letter from Dr. Gray:—"The College Garden and compound are in a better condition than they were in last year for the students. The tropical and sub-tropical natural orders amongst those specified in the University calendar are fairly represented. Except in a few special cases, it is kept in order without difficulty. Turning to the lectures from the garden either in structural or in systematic botany. Its value is an educational point of view has been largely increased within the last two or three years, and will be greatly increased in two years hence, when young plants lately put in grow. Except in Materia Medica plants, I do not think any further additions to the garden are necessary.

PROFESSORSHIP OF THE COLLEGE.—A Guzerathi vernacular class has recently been established. At the entrance examination, held on 22nd October last, 158 candidates from the different Anglo-vernacular schools presented themselves. The candidates with the most conspicuous failures were selected for the class; they are all intelligent lads, and have a very good knowledge of English in addition to their vernacular tongue. The class consequently opened with very favourable prospects of success. The four scholarships, founded by the liberality of certain native gentlemen, have been awarded as under:—Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Scholarship of Rs. 10, to Reazuddeen Hamadhulluck. The Framjee Jeejeebhoy Scholarship of Rs 10 to Dhanjee Herabhai. Keshowjee Naique Scholarship of Rs. 10 to Motilal Khoshaljee. Cowasjee Jehangheer Scholarship of Rs 9-6 to Manickbai Hirgivan, Mr. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G. G. I. S., and Khanbahadur Nanabhoy Vicaji, L. M. who were appointed teachers to the class, the former of Anatomy and Physiology, and the latter of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, have already made excellent progress with their text books. On the 26th of October last the examination for admission into the Marathi vernacular class was held in accordance with the notification published in the *Government Gazette* by the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department. Forty-one candidates came forward, and nineteen were selected to fill the vacancies which had taken place. The professional examinations of the Marathi vernacular class had since its establishment been conducted by the teachers, superintended by the Principal. It seemed to me that a change in this system was highly desirable, and that a supervision by a body of independent native medical gentlemen of standing and position should be substituted for that of the Principal Messrs. Narayan Daji, Atmaram Pandurang, Moreshwar Janardhao, and Pandurang Gopal readily consented to act as assessors, and I am much indebted to them for the care, attention, and trouble they bestowed on a gratuitous labour extending over many days. The strength of the Hospital Apprentice class has only been increased by nine freshlads, which makes a total of fifty-six attending College at present. This number is to have had for several years past. This is to be attributed to the fact that the number of admissions into this branch of the Subordinate Medical Department to which these lads belong have of late been considerably reduced. Formerly the Principal had the power of selection, after examination, of the lads sent to College. This privilege was taken away by the Government of India in 1866, who directed that every member of the Hospital Apprentices class should undergo a College course; the result has been that after considerable expense had been gone to by Government it has been found necessary from time to try, time to discharge many who from stupidity, want of industry defective moral character, and other causes, were unfit to remain in College, and this year proves, as will be seen on reference to an earlier part of the report, no exception to this rule. I did myself direct the honour recently to call attention to the ill effects likely to ensue on this of the Government of India, but without any good result Dr Thom, the present head of the Indian Medical Department has, however, in the correspondence, promised to make a better preliminary training before these lads are sent to College, applied the only remedy which lies in his power to check the evil, and I trust that in future the odium attach ng to the Principal, consequent on these frequently recurring dismissals, forced on him in the conscientious discharge of his duties, will, before long, be a thing of the past. In a former part of the report I have referred to the late excellent class of Hospital Assistants, and first examinations for the degree of L. M. of the University. I have now the further gratification of calling attention to the fact that 58 graduates and undergraduates have entered the College, with the view of keeping terms, which brings the total of this class of students on the College rolls up to 179—a number unprecedented in the history of the institution, and all the more remarkable as the fees during the current year have been doubled. Every student has now to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 monthly, and only 10 per cent. are excused on the plea of poverty. Last year (1874) there were 311 of all classes attending the College, whereas this year they are only 308. At first sight this disparity, though trifling, would seem to militate against progress, but on reference to the table attached, it will be seen that the balance is greatly in favour of higher medical education. The graduate and undergraduate class is big as 179 this year to 113 in the previous one, and all other grades as 129 to 198. Had it not been for this fortuitous circumstance, the limited numbers of the hospital apprentice class, more especially the lecture rooms, would not have held the students, and it becomes my imperative duty to point out that one of two alternatives must, I respectfully submit, force itself on the attention of Government. The College might either be closed against the wants of medical education, or the connection of the vernacular classes with the College be severed, as has been found necessary in the Medical College of Calcutta. From a recent visit to Poona I think it will be admitted there are few medical educational institutions which have made such rapid strides as this College has done during the last few years. It appears to me desirable under existing circumstances to raise the student qualified for admission into the College either not to accept the Matriculation Examination unless Latin shall have been a candidate's second language, or to fix the first examination in arts as the minimum standard qualifying for admission. This is a subject which is engaging my attention at present, and which, I think, might fitly be brought to the notice of the University. There is another question which required attention, viz., the qualifications of those who are to be taught in this College, or rather not taught at all. My friend and colleague, Dr. Arnott, will not, I trust, misunderstand me on this point. A Professor of Pathology ought to be a demonstrator of morbid anatomy, and so he is in all well regulated medical schools. In ours, however, his duties are limited to giving 20 lectures a year, all the real work of the appointment being done by the physicians to the hospital. I can only characterize the system of administration of this highly-important subject of medical science as a waste of public money. Had the Principal of the College been consulted, such a relegation of the duties would in all probability never have existed. But not an officer of this institution had an idea of what was in contemplation till the 'reorganization,' as it is called, had been effected. It is often a very difficult matter to undo a mischief, and this subject of the chair of Pathology forms no exception to this. Many vested rights are involved, but I trust before long to submit a measure which, without interfering with existing interest, may commend itself to my colleagues the University, and Government. Before concluding this report I must not forget to acknowledge in suitable terms the efforts of these gentlemen, my colleagues, who have contributed so largely to the success of the institution, and I beg to thank them sincerely for the industry and hearty good will with which they have carried on their labours.

The following shows the numbers attending the primary and secondary classes:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Graduates and Undergraduates	113	179
Unmatriculated	4	0
Hospital Apprentices	98	56
Vernacular Classes	82	72
Assistant Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants	5	1
Private and Casual Students	1	0
Midwife Class	8	0
	311	308

The Chairman then rose and said—Mr. Principal, Surgeon-General Thom, and gentlemen, I think I may with perfect safety congratulate you on the results of the past year. The report which we have heard read shows that the College is growing steadily in strength and importance, and may now perhaps with greater justice than at any period of its previous history be deemed a success. The changes in the staff have been noted. The most important of these is the resumption by Dr. Hunter of the Principal's chair. His connection with the College has been of long standing, and none of the distinguished men who have presided over it have taken a greater interest in or laboured more for its welfare. I therefore congratulate you, gentlemen of the College, as well as Government, on Dr. Hunter's return. I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without adding my personal tribute of regret for the loss we have sustained in the death of Dr. Ward. An intimate friend of some ten years' standing, I can speak to the great interest he took in his Profession and especially the peculiar branch of it in which he was a teacher in this College. He for some years superintended the Obstetric Hospital without pay, and the numerous admissions for participation in its benefits, added to the greatly increased numbers of women and children who attended the dispensary, proved how well his kind and skilful nature was appreciated. Dr. Peet's removal while yet in the vigour of life is not to be passed over without an expression of regret by those who knew him as a friend or were benefitted by his care and instruction while attending these classes. Turning to the statistics of the Report, I think the first and principal topic of congratulation is the fact that although the fees have been raised and the opportunities of admission into the Government service reduced, there is a large and great increase of the more highly educated men who have chosen medicine for their profession, as shown by the number of graduates and undergraduates having risen from 113 to 179 during the past year. I augur from this that European medical science is making itself appreciated and that our educated youth see in adopting it the prospect of an honourable and lucrative profession. The Hospital Apprentices have diminished from 98 to 56, but as this class is for the Government service, it will fluctuate according to the wants of the state. The reduction may even be deemed satisfactory as it is said to be caused by the more careful selection which has resulted from the Surgeon General's orders. Regarding the Subordinate Medical Establishment I may mention that the entire subject is now under the consideration of the Government of India, with whom the Government has been in correspondence, and I may express a hope that the result will be beneficial to the service in securing a better class of men than before. There is a reduction of 10 in the Vernacular classes, but this is not of any consequence. With the change which is markedly taking place all over the country from the spread of Anglo-vernacular education, the men who now join these classes, although attending lectures in the vernacular, are all acquainted with English and receive their instruction in the wards in that language. There are good hopes that the vernacular may before long give way to entire English teaching, and that the dispensaries, which are scattered all over the Presidency may from becoming the charges of men acquainted with English become instruments of far greater good than they are at present. In the past year the Principal has had the benefit of assessors to assist them in the examination of these men, and thus to bring the benefit of outside opinion to bear in determining the result, and I must thank Messrs. Narayen Dajee, Atmaram Pandurang, Moreshwar Janardhan, and Pandurang Gopal for so kindly rendering their services to Dr. Hunter for the purpose. The Midwifery classes are, I regret to find, closed for want of funds. Two out of the three Maharatta women who passed the examination are now employed on good salaries by native princes, while of the four Guzaratee who passed out of five students three are doing well in this city as private practitioners, and the four is also in the employ of a native state. The Maharatta women supported these themselves by our opulent and benevolent fellow-critizen, Mr. H. A. Wadia, kindly supported the Guzeratees. I trust that the success of this small beginning may induce others of our native fellow-citizens to assist in such a good cause. No one who knows the ignorance of the native dayes and the miseries they cause could fail to see the immense benefit of an educated class of native midwives being available for the native public. I cannot leave this subject without tendering thanks to Messrs. Succaram Arjoon and Rustomjee Nesserwanjee Khory for the gratuitous instruction of this class. I congratulate the students on the satisfactory report Dr. Hunter gives of their conduct during the past year, and although there have been some dismissal from the class of Hospital Apprentices, I am glad to learn that the majority have conducted themselves in a manner that good behaviour. Doubtless there are some improvements in the curriculum of the College which might be made. A reduction of the number without affecting the quality of the lectures or lessening the amount of knowledge imparted would, I think, meet with general approval. Believing myself in this direction are being taken and I feel now speaking to the Vice-Chancellor of the University and also as a member of Government that any scheme which may be proposed will meet with the most careful and impartial consideration at the hands of both authorities. I am not yet so intimately acquainted with the working of the College and of the Medical Department of Government as to speak with much authority, and this year's experience may enable me to form more definite opinions; but there is one point where I would wish to press on your attention. The students will be aware that a certain percentage of attendance is required by the University and also at one who has for many years interested himself in the education of the natives of this Presidency, has too often been brought to my notice, viz., that highly educated men, especially those who obtain Government employ, when they complete their collegiate course, fail to remember the important fact, that their real education only then commences, that old books are not to be put on the shelves as new encountered to be procured and read, but that if they wish to retain much more to increase their knowledge, and to make it of use, they must for the future make it a part of their daily duty to add to their learning to be able to give greater and better relief to the sick, in short if they wish to *grow* and not simply to *exist*, they must ever take 'forward' as their watchword and remember that perfection is the goal which they should strive, a goal only to be approached by a constant study of their scientific work, which the ripe experience of the leaders of the profession are so frequently giving for the instruction of those who follow in their steps, and although they may never attain it in its fullest meaning, they will in the endeavour to do so meet a reward by finding their minds strengthen and their consciences comforted with the feeling that they have done their duty.

Mr. Principal, I thank you for this opportunity of meeting the Professors and students here to-day, and in so doing I offer you and your staff, the thanks of Government for the able manner in which you have and all have performed the important duties of your charge.

Dr. Hunter briefly thanked the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Bombay Town Council held at the Municipal offices on Tuesday last the 12th inst. there were present C. Currey, Esq., chairman, Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Esq, the Honourable Mahomed Ali Rogay, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Dr. Cook and Dr. Hewlett. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

Before the regular business of the meeting commenced the chairman, on revising the list of business to be laid before the Corporation, enquired of the Secretary whether it was necessary that the attendance or non-attendance of the members at the various meetings should remain as an item.

Mr. Barrow said that he had put it down as an item and it was an essential matter, although not compulsory by the Act. The chairman thereupon said that the item might be erased.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy thereupon remarked that it was very necessary that the public should know whether men who had been selected to fulfil their duties as members had done so or not. There were many members who were very irregular; some in fact never attended the meetings, and it was unjust to the public as well as the ratepayers that such neglect on the part of such gentlemen should not be known.

The regular business of the meeting then commenced.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

Read application from Allibhoy Lookmanji and others for permission to purchase about 2½ square yards of ground in Balloo Doctor Street.

Resolved that the sale of a piece of ground on the east side of Doctor Balloo Street, measuring about 2½ square yards, to Messrs. Allibhoy Lookmanjee, Moosajee Tyebjee and others, be approved on condition of the purchasers agreeing to give up possession of the same to the Municipality if called upon to do so at any future time; and that the sale be recommended for the sanction of the Corporation.

Read letter from Mr. James Thorburn, acknowledging receipt of copy of the resolution of the Town Council regarding his services to the Municipality.

Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Bombay 17th January 1875.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the flattering and very gratifying resolution passed at the Town Council meeting of the 5th instant.—I have &c.

JAMES THORBURN.

Read memo from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding letter from the Port Trust on the subject of taking over by the Municipality of the roads on the Trust estate.

Resolved that the following Committee Mr. J. M. Maclean, Dr. T. Blaney and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, be appointed to confer, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner and the Trustees as to the proposal for taking over the roads.

Read memo from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding reply of Mr. Ardaseer H. Wadia to letter sent to him by the Commissioner relative to the proposal to purchase the Municipal Office premises.

Mr. Pedder said that before reading his letter to Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia he would acquaint the Council as to how he had arrived in concert with Mr. Walton, to estimate the value of the house.

Value of the Municipal building when built, *min

THE APPEAL IN THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE CASE REJECTED.

The appeal presented by the five peons employed in the Bandora slaughter-house from the decision of Mr. Allen, first class magistrate, was heard at Tanna on Tuesday last before W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Judge and Session Judge of Tanna. The appellants Narayen Baboorao, Jemadar, Ramjee Roodraba, Govind Balloo, Hoosein Bappoo, and Hoosein Mahomed, with two others who were subsequently discharged, were charged before the magistrate, that they being public servants, accepted gratifications other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for showing favour in the exercise of their official functions, punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. They were on conviction sentenced as follows:—the first to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and pay a fine of Rs. 500, and in default of payment to be further imprisoned for six months; the fifth to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months and pay a fine of Rs. 300, and in default of payment be further imprisoned for six months; and the other three each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months, and each pay a fine of Rs. 100, and in default of payment each be further imprisoned for four months. Prisoners appealed from the above convictions and sentences.

Mr. Branson, with Mr. Wamonrao Ramchunder, appeared for the appellants; Mr. Leslie Crawford, Solicitor to the Municipality, appeared in support of the convictions.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the Court, said that in this case seven men were tried before Mr. Allen on charges preferred against them by the municipal authorities of Bombay, on certain disclosures which came to light as to the part taken by municipal servants employed in the Bombay markets and the Bandora slaughter-houses. Those who were responsible for the Bandora case carried their enthusiasm so far as to place all the servants employed at Bandora before the Magistrate. They, however, offered no evidence against one man, and the Magistrate found that there was no evidence against another except that of an accomplice. The learned counsel contended, what he thought Mr. Crawford himself must admit, that all the evidence was that of accomplices, except that of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, Chief Accountant, and which went for very little. The rest was the evidence of accomplices and of those who kept their books, which was worthless, unless His Honour thought that there was an attempt on the part of the prosecution to bolster up a case and concoct books against the accused. The Magistrate said in the concluding part of his finding—"Notwithstanding there being no corroborative evidence except as against accused No. 6, the Magistrate considers the witnesses worthy of credit except as regards accused No. 3, who has been mentioned certainly by witness No. 12, but has not been prominently mentioned, and about whom there is a doubt." Now, the law with regard to the reception of the evidence of accomplices remained unaltered; and the court might presume that an accomplice was unworthy of credit unless he was corroborated by some independent evidence. Illustration b. to section 114 of the evidence Act says:—"That an accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars." That was a doctrine sanctioned by long practice, and which was also sanctioned by common sense.

The Judge said they must remember that they were dealing with a conviction on appeal, and he asked if the learned counsel could refer to any case showing that an appellate court reversed a conviction on the ground that it was illegal because of the reception of the evidence of accomplices.

Mr. Branson said there were innumerable instances in which the Appellate Court had reversed convictions based on the evidence of accomplices.

The Judge said he did not know of any case in which a conviction had been reversed by an appellate court on the ground that it was illegal, because it was based on the evidence of accomplices.

Mr. Branson said he quite admitted the conviction was not illegal on that ground. But he contended that the court might presume that the whole of the evidence in the case was the evidence of accomplices, and he would ask the court on that ground to say that it was not safe to convict on that evidence unless it was corroborated by other evidence. But the doctrine ought to apply to this case with a twofold force; because the accomplices said "we gave the accused bribes but we can give no particulars—we cannot say when we made the first or the last payment." The learned counsel asked the court to mark the danger of accepting testimony of the vague nature that was offered; for such testimony might be brought forward to convict any public servant. These men upon their own showing had been seducing public servants in order to fill their own pockets. They said "we have bribed these public servants, but we cannot give any particulars." If that was to be the sort of evidence upon which public servants could be convicted, the learned counsel must say that no public servant was safe in the exercise of his duties. It was for the prosecution to show that the evidence of the accomplices had been corroborated by other evidence. When he had shown that the court below was imposed upon by the connected story of the witnesses for the prosecution, the learned counsel thought he should have made out a case for his Honour to say that their evidence was unworthy of credit. The magistrate says:—"The manner of most of the witnesses was bad under cross examination. They were reluctant to answer, and a few were flippant, and they showed signs of obstinacy in refusing as a rule to fix any approximate date for the last payment they had made." That was the style of evidence brought forward—evidence of the vaguest description; and the witnesses could give no particulars as to when they paid the bribes. The learned counsel referred to the cases in the 19 Weekly Reporter, 43 and 68, which he had cited in the court below,—cases in which the convictions were based on the evidence of accomplices and were reversed. The evidence that had been called against the accused might be divided into two classes—first, that the accused allowed pregnant horned cattle and diseased beef to pass; and second that they allowed pregnant sheep and diseased mutton to pass on to Bombay. The evidence of Mr. Webb had rendered other evidence as to beef impossible. He said he examined every carcass, and that it was impossible for diseased beef to pass out of the slaughter-house. (Refers to the evidence.) This was important, because one of the witnesses had said he paid money for allowing diseased beef to be taken away by cart. Mr. Webb was positive that it would be impossible on the special occasions to which he referred for diseased beef to go out of the slaughter-house. The learned counsel contended there was no evidence, no independent evidence, to show that any diseased meat, beef or mutton, ever found its way to Bombay. If the contrary was the fact, nothing could have been easier than to have got persons to prove it. Mr. Webb said that pregnant animals up to four months were allowed to be slaughtered. His evidence would seem to make it impossible, or improbable in the highest degree, that any pregnant animals were passed, because he said he personally examined every carcass in the slaughter-house or in the meat train. The evidence on which the prosecution relied was the evidence of Shaik Ibrahim, Jan Mahomed, Shu Mahomed Cheroobhoy, and Hoosein Cootooboodin. The Court would find nowhere that any of these men corroborated each other; and the distinguishing feature of got-up cases was apparent here in this, that no two men spoke to the same thing. It was very easy to get only one witness to speak to one thing; and none of them was to give any particulars, which rescued them from the chances of detection. The learned counsel said that the evidence of Shaik Ibrahim was unworthy of credit; and that it had imposed upon Mr. Crawford himself. He declared in the first place that the whole of the trade and the whole of the operations to which he referred were carried on for himself, and then in cross-examination it came with a surprise upon all, that he had no money and could not possibly have done anything, and then in addition he referred to his brother-in-law. The court would find further that not one of the persons who said they paid bribes ever complained to any of the authorities.

The Judge—It stands to reason that a man who pays a bribe will not complain. It is a man who won't pay a bribe that is likely to complain.

Mr. Branson said it was the case here that the men who said they paid bribes did never complain, never came forward to complain. The learned counsel then commented upon the circumstance, which he said was very improbable, that these men, who carried on transactions amounting monthly to large sums, kept no books, but trusted to their memories. They would keep some books, but they produced none. Shu Mahomed Cheroobhoy was the only man who produced a book. He said he had been in the habit of paying monies to the accused; but he produced only one entry of Rs. 15. He said he had books which he showed to Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, and that some of them were produced in the Fort Police Court. But why asked the learned counsel, was not any of them produced in the court below? It could very easily have been done if the prosecution wished it. In the one that was produced, there was no balance, no totals made up, and nothing to check a falsification of the entries. There were open spaces between the entries where interpolations could have been made without the slightest fear of detection. The entry to which reference had been made was to this effect—"Rs. 15 paid to Hoosein Sab Hewildar as perquisites." The peculiarity of this entry was that the page of the book began with expenses at Bandora, then came expenses at Bombay, and then came this last entry of expenses at Bandora. It was marked at the bottom of the page, and could very easily have been introduced in the open space that was left there. The learned counsel urged that this entry was a fraud and had been made for the purposes of the prosecution. The evidence of his mehta Mahomed Hoosein Cootooboodin was suggestive of fraud. He said it was customary to keep two sets of cash-books. Why then was not the other book produced? Probably because it contained no open space to fill the false entry in. With regard to the evidence of Jan Mahomed, the learned counsel had very little to say, because he gave no particulars of any sort, and could not even say in which season or year he paid a bribe. Now, with regard to the second class of evidence relating to sheep and mutton, the first witness called was Tattia Appa. He said in the examination in-chief that the animals which Mr. Webb rejected he brought back for slaughter the next morning. It appeared in cross-examination that he never was at Bandora in the morning by any chance; and when the contradiction was pointed out to him, he at once shifted his ground and said he used to bring back the animals at 4 P.M.

The Judge—Is there any thing to show when it was the custom to bring the animals into the enclosure?

Mr. Branson said there was no evidence on the point.

Mr. Crawford—Yes, there is evidence to show that the custom was to bring in the animals in the afternoon.

The Judge—Well, then, it is natural that the witness would say he brought them in the afternoon.

Mr. Branson further commented upon the evidence of Tattia, who, he said, was a got-up witness. The next witness, Wujeer Chand, also contradicted himself in material points. This was the sort of evidence upon which the magistrate came to the conclusion that the manner of the witnesses was bad under cross-examination. The evidence of the coolies was not worth much. It was improbable to a degree that the accused should allow an outsider to have anything to do with the collection of the fees, because they would have only increased the chances of detection, and because they could have had no check upon the collector. Then as to the evidence of the men who produced the books, the learned counsel said that the witness Babajee gave three different stories; and he was fined Rs. 25 by the magistrate.

Mr. Crawford—He was not fined.

Mr. Branson said he understood he was. But if he did not fine him, the magistrate certainly threatened to fine him; and in addressing the court he (Mr. Branson) remarked upon the fact that it had sharpened the witness's intellect; and the magistrate did not contradict him. (Reads from and comments upon Babajee's evidence.) The court did not consider him worthy of credit as to accused No 3, who was discharged for want of evidence. This part of the evidence would lead the court to the inference that the case was a got-up one. Babajee said he had no partner; his mehta said he had and produced the books of the sub-partnership. Exhibits A, B, D and E, when produced by the mehta, contradicted the story not only of Babajee, but of the mehta also. The magistrate himself said that those books were worthless; and the learned counsel urged, a mere glance at them would show the court that they were rubbish. One of them appeared to have been sewn twice; and the entries in another appeared to have been written all at the same time with one pen and the same ink. And these books were produced without any summons. To show that these men have been actually deceiving the court, the learned counsel said it was sufficient for him to refer to an entry of Rs. 3 8, an entry of sale to Babajee, the owner of the goods in respect of which the entries had been made in that particular book. The same remarks applied to the story told by the next witness Kerco Ramjee. (Comments upon the evidence at great length.) Mr. Branson said the facts elicited upon the cross-examination of Babajee and Kerco were very suggestive of the case being got up by the prosecution. The learned counsel did not consider it necessary to comment upon the evidence of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, for there was nothing in his evidence to connect it with the case against the accused. He started on a mid night expedition and rushed back to Bombay at 2 A.M. with some fostuses picked up in the compound of the slaughter-house. These were examined by Dr. Weir; but the learned counsel failed to see how the result of the examination could be adduced in evidence against the accused. The learned counsel recapitulated his main points, remarking that there was no corroboration of the story told by the accomplices, and that the court, he trusted, would not sustain the convictions based upon their statements.

Mr. Crawford replied on behalf of the prosecution, confining himself as closely as possible to the points raised by the counsel for the defence. He admitted that the magistrate remarked that the butchers and porters were accomplices; but with deference he (Mr. Crawford) would submit that "accomplice" was not the name to apply to witnesses of this character. The "helkuries" certainly were no accomplices; they had no interest on their masters' business and were simply employed as porters. And so he would say the masters were not accomplices.

The judge said the question as to the masters would depend upon this,—Could they have been convicted of abetting the offence?

Mr. Crawford said, however that might be, he would submit as to the "helkuries" that they could not be considered accomplices.

The judge said he was prepared to draw a distinction between them and their masters; but he (Mr. Crawford) would not say they knew nothing of the bribes.

Mr. Crawford said he did not contend that they did not know that; but he submitted they were not accomplices. The magistrate himself said that "although the butchers and porters are undoubtedly accomplices, it is to be observed that some of them at least were so as much from fear of wrongful loss as from the hope of wrongful gain." To speak generally, Mr. Crawford said the evidence had been corroborated by the books. The mehta who produced them could not be said to be an accomplice; and he said the entries were made on the date they purported to bear. He submitted that the witnesses for the prosecution could not be considered to be criminal accomplices under any circumstance; and that there was a great distinction to be drawn as to the amount of credibility to be attached to each witness. One man, Goolam Sab Meea, a lamb and kid merchant, said he paid five rupees a month to the accused; and his evidence Mr Branson had not referred to. In the construction of the section of the Evidence Act, his Honor had anticipated what he (Mr Crawford) had to urge. Although it was usual to warn juries as to the reception of the evidence of accomplices, his Honor, Mr Crawford said, was here in the position of judge and jury and had to exercise his discretion in the appreciation of evidence. Mr Crawford argued, therefore, that the convictions could not be set aside on the ground that they were based on the evidence of accomplices. With regard to Mr Branson's remark that there were no particulars of any sort, Mr Crawford said his Honor would find numerous particulars. There were the books which contained some, and although they were objected to, they were allowed to be put in. It was true the magistrate remarked they were worthless as account-books; and he said so for this reason, that they were not kept "in the regular course of business." Mr. Crawford had submitted to the magistrate, and he would submit again, that however kept, the books were sufficient for the purposes of their owners and of the trade they carried on. They were the books ordinarily kept by men of their class, dealers in live animals; and the court would, he trusted, rule that they were kept in the regular course of business, however roughly they were kept. As to the genuineness of the entry of Rs. 15 in exhibit C., the only objection urged by Mr. Branson was that there was no balance. That was so, because there were no balances in daily cash-books of the kind. The magistrate says of "Exhibit C, however, is a regularly kept book, though it certainly has no opening and closing balances." The mehta had satisfactorily explained this and the other points raised by Mr. Branson as to why the second cash-book was not produced. Mr. Branson had remarked that Mr. Webb's evidence rendered the statements of three witnesses for the prosecution utterly impossible. He (Mr. Crawford) did not think Mr. Webb's evidence could do away with the independent evidence of those men, for there was no earthly reason why they should conspire or cook up books against the accused. Mr. Webb having been suspended, he (Mr. Crawford) did not think it fair to cross-examine him closely as to the supervision he exercised, but although he (Mr. Webb) did not intend to mislead the court, the learned counsel must say that Mr. Webb materially tried to put as good a complexion upon the matter as he could. Mr. Branson said none of the witnesses corroborated each other. Now, it was to be remarked that, although they did not corroborate each other as to particular sums paid by each, they did corroborate each other as to the main point, the system of levying these fees. It was attempted to throw discredit upon the evidence of Shaik Ahmed; and Mr. Crawford, referring to the evidence, submitted that there was no real contradiction. He also referred to portions of the evidence of other witnesses to which exception had been taken, and tried to show that there were no material discrepancies therein. With reference to the complaint of want of particulars, the learned gentleman asked the court to consider whether it was likely, or at all possible, for people like the witnesses, who were in the habit of making payments to the accused, that they could remember the detail of any particular payment or the time when it was made. No doubt they did not like to commit themselves to any particular date; but Shu Mahomed Cheroobhoy, although unable to fix the exact date, said he made the last payment a month or a month and a half ago. Then the fact of the prosecution not producing all the books in which there were entries of payments made to the accused, could not, it was submitted, throw discredit on the books that were produced. As to the books that were alleged to have been got up, Mr. Crawford said a mere glance at them would show that they could not have been got up; for certainly far better books could easily have been concocted. With regard to the allegation that one of them appeared to have been twice sewn, it was sufficient to say that books like these were sold for a pice or two and were twice sewn, because they were made out of other large books. The magistrate called them worthless as account-books, but the court, Mr. Crawford trusted, looking at the state in which they appeared, would be of a different opinion and say that they were worthy of credit. After commenting at some length upon the apparent contradictions in reference to Babajee's and Kerco's books, which he tried to reconcile with the statements of their mehtas, Mr. Crawford said there was a short answer to the argument that the accused were least likely to employ outsiders to collect fees for them. That answer would suggest itself to the court at once. They did not wish to be observed in the very act of levying illegal fees, and it was for their own protection that they employed others to collect them. After commenting upon all the discrepancies to which Mr. Branson had referred, Mr. Crawford came to the evidence of witnesses (to which of course Mr. Branson did not refer) in whose statements there were no discrepancies whatever. There were Goolam Sab Meea and Muc doom Meea, a diff-rent class of witnesses, who paid fixed sums to the accused every month. The evidence of Cassum Ahmed and Babajee Maccoonda was also free from discrepancies. The court would find a mass of native evidence which was corroborative on all material points; and if there were contradictions on trifling points, they only showed that the evidence did not cling suspiciously together. That was the view taken by the magistrate, who discovered no trace of conspiracy. The evidence of Mr. Sorabjee and Dr. Weir did not affect the accused; but it corroborated the general case that the accused levied fees for allowing pregnant animals to be slaughtered. Mr. Webb said it was a standing rule not to allow the slaughter of animals advanced in pregnancy more than four months. Mr. Sorabjee went and found evidence that animals far more advanced in pregnancy were allowed to be killed; and Dr. Weir's opinion supported his statement. When the court looked at the great mass of corroborative evidence given by independent witnesses, it would not consider that the case was based upon the evidence of accomplices, and would, it was trusted, uphold the magistrate's decision.

Mr. Branson replied at some length on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Coghlan, in disposing of the appeal, said the first point that had been urged by the learned counsel for the defence was, that the evidence was that of accomplices, and that the convictions upon such evidence were improper, not to say illegal. After referring to the law and the practice of the courts before the passing of the Indian Evidence Act, which supersedes all the former provisions of law, his Honor observed that, in considering the evidence of accomplices, Section 114 of the Act should be read together with Section 133. The elements which, in trying such cases, the court was bound to regard, were the common course of natural events, human conduct, and public and private business in their relation to the facts of each particular case. Under Section 133, the evidence of accomplices taken by the magistrate was not illegal; and as the judge in appeal, his Honor had to see whether, in the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business, the facts stated by the witnesses were likely to have happened. There are accomplices and accomplices. The prisoners were public servants, trustees of the Municipality of Bombay, and as such were accused of having received bribes. The accomplices legally abetted the offence by paying them monies for doing what the law and their duty forbade the accused from doing. The first effect of receiving such payments upon the minds of the accused persons would be that they were selling their trust. The first effect upon the minds of the witnesses was their own interest, that is to get inferior meat passed. Therefore, his Honor found under Section 114 that, although the witnesses were legally accomplices, they were not accomplices of such a character that he should feel bound to say that their evidence was unworthy of credit. His Honor therefore disposed of the first objection and held that the magistrate was right in convicting the accused. Then came the second point, whether the evidence was sufficient for a conviction? The learned judge was of opinion that it was. It was said that there were discrepancies in the evidence; but they were chiefly upon immaterial points, arising, his Honor thought, from a misapprehension of the questions put, and he, therefore, agreed with the magistrate in thinking that the evidence was sufficient. His Honor found that the charges had been made good; that the sentences were exemplary and severe, but were appropriate and such as were called for by the nature of the case. He therefore rejected the appeal.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

FRENCH FINANCES.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Economist* writes, under date Dec. 10:—"The sudden fall on the Bourse on Tuesday, after a recovery on the preceding days was due to an article in the *Journal des Debats* exhibiting, in a far from favourable light, the present financial situation. This article derives additional importance from the intimate relations with that journal of a former Minister of Finance and member of the present Committee on the Budget, and from an intimation at the outset that it is based on the information collected by the present Minister of Finance, M. Mathieu Bodet, for the account of the financial situation which the President in his Message announced as to be shortly presented to the National Assembly. M. Léon Say—it is taken for granted that the article, if not actually written by him is at least 'inspired' by him—shows that at the most favourable estimate the deficit at the end of the present year must amount to 63 millions of francs even should the taxes yield all that is required of them in the fourth quarter of the year. The Budget was voted with an excess of 25½ millions of expenditure over income; the taxes in the first nine months of the year left a deficit of 34 millions on the provisions, and new credits, amounting to 4½ millions had to be opened during the vacation. Bills for the ratification of these last will be presented to the Assembly during the coming week. The prospects of the year 1875 are not more encouraging. The Budget was fixed by the law of the 5th of August last at a total expenditure of 2,584½ millions of francs, and the receipts at 2,889 millions in round numbers, or an apparent surplus of 4½ millions. The effective receipts, however, only amount to 2,523½ millions, the balance being made up by a sum of 25½ millions of new taxes to be voted also in 1874, and a sum of 40 millions from the credit of 80 millions which the Bank of France agreed to open to the Treasury, to be repaid when the present debt shall become extinct, by the annual reimbursement of 200 millions a year. Those 65½ millions are not all; if the deficit in the yield of the taxes occurs again in 1875, which is probable, as the exaggeration of the estimates has now been demonstrated by the results, another sum of 34 millions must be added to the deficit, which will thus amount to 99½ millions, or more than the supplementary credits which are sure to be required. The *Debats* apprehends that the year 1876 will present still greater embarrassments, while in 1877, if the Bank of France does not again come to the aid of the Treasury, there will be the greatest difficulty in providing for the ever-increasing expenditure, even should the receipts then realize the estimates of the budget. The new military law for a territorial army will entail a large increase in the war budget, for which the Minister of the Department has demanded new credits amounting to 60 millions, which the Minister of Finance wishes to reduce to 20 or 25 millions, while the reconstitution of the arsenals and the armament and the construction of fortifications will ultimately amount to not less than 1,000 millions. This last expenditure has hitherto been provided from the Budget of Liquidation, the resources of which are now nearly exhausted. After this exposition of the difficulties which will have to be overcome, the writer enumerates the means by which the Minister of Finance hopes to procure new resources. The administrative services have already been reduced to the lowest point, no savings of any consider able amount are possible. The Government will, therefore, in the first place, endeavour to make the existing taxes yield all that they are capable of producing. For that purpose the staffs of several of the administrative services will be strengthened and remodelled out; more severe penalties will be edicted against contraband and frauds of all kinds: the sugar duties will be revised; the land-tax be remodelled and extended with the mobilier-tax; and the *Patente*, or trade licences, to the territory surveyed in Algeria. Lastly, the Government will perhaps ask the Assembly to increase certain Customs duties and indirect taxes, especially that on alcohol. This is no bright picture, and the darkest side of it is the insignificance of the results to be expected from the new taxes. For further particulars apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

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A Manchester man has lately died at Mazatlan, in Mexico, known as Tom Adams, having amassed a considerable fortune, and married a Mexican lady, by the most persevering industry in a quiet, unostentatious manner. It appears by the account given of Adams in the *Toronto Weekly Globe* (furnished by a correspondent at Mazatlan of the *New York Times*) that just before his death, on the 15th of October, he sent for Captain Verplank, the American commercial agent, and confided to him that he had committed three murders. His real name, he stated, was George Worley, and he was a native of Manchester. His first murder was that of the second mate of the American ship *Cultivator* in the Liverpool docks about four years ago. The next was a Spanish sailor, by the now illustrious name of Orton and murdered a painter at Oswego by striking him down with a slung-shot, and then throwing him over a bridge. After this he assumed the name of Townsend, and murdered four men at Toronto, in Canada, including a sheriff, a few miles west of Niagra River A reward having been offered for his arrest, Adams found it convenient to leave the country and proceeding by way of Toledo to Chicago, he murdered three persons in one summer in that city—namely, the captain of a vessel whom he followed from a saloon, a German saloon-keeper whom he killed in his bed, and a man unknown to him. After these murders he was arrested for another crime, and sent to the State prison of Illinois State Prison. He then went to New York, where he remained about one year, and committed two murders during that period, both his victims being unknown to him —none of them a companion whom he enticed to the outskirts of the city, and on whose body he found about 2,000 dols. After leaving New York he seems to have made an attempt to conquer his murderous inclinations, and was for some little time engaged in simple robberies in the Southern States. The old passion, however, was too strong for him, for, returning to Baltimore, he murdered a woman in that city, and subsequently committed one murder in Janesville and another in Memphis. He ultimately settled at Mazatlan about ten years ago, where he kept a tavern and dance house. His end was sad. He was shot by a Spanish gambler named Gonzales in a drunken quarrel over a throw of dice, and died from the effects of the wound.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice	.....	4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do.	.....	5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do 5 ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
SCOTLAND, | PARIS.
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, at MALABAR HILL,
From the beginning of February 1875.
A roomy and commodious HOUSE, occupied by Andrew Hay, Esq., containing 3 sets of complete Bed-room, Drawing and Dining-rooms, up to 31st December 1875. Rent moderate.
Also, a FURNISHED HOUSE, at Malabar Hill, TO BE LET, up to the end of February 1875. For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN.

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THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.
Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.
These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climate.
Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.
The celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c.
to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at
5, WATER LANE, LONDON.
Ask for VAUGHAN JONES'S.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood. Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper